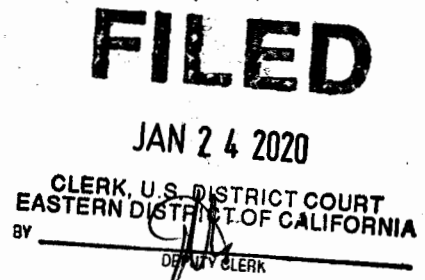


1 MCGREGOR W. SCOTT
United States Attorney
2 ANDRÉ M. ESPINOSA
KEVIN KHASIGIAN
3 Assistant United States Attorneys
501 I Street, Suite 10-100
4 Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 554-2700
5
6 Attorneys for Plaintiff
United States of America



7
8 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
11
12 Plaintiff,
13 v.
14 JEFF CARPOFF,
15 Defendant.

CASE NO. 2:20-cr-17 JAM
PLEA AGREEMENT
DATE: JANUARY 24, 2020
TIME: 10:00 AM
COURT: HON. JOHN A. MENDEZ

16
17 I. INTRODUCTION

18 A. Scope of Agreement.

19 The Information in this case charges the defendant with violations of Title 18, United States
20 Code, Section 1349—Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud (“Count One”), and Title 18, United States
21 Code, Section 1957(a)— Money Laundering (“Count Two”). This document contains the complete plea
22 agreement between the United States Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of California (the
23 “government”) and the defendant regarding this case. This Plea Agreement is limited to the United
24 States Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of California and cannot bind any other federal, state, or
25 local prosecuting, administrative, or regulatory authorities.

26 B. Court Not a Party.

27 The Court is not a party to this Plea Agreement. Sentencing is a matter solely within the
28 discretion of the Court, and the Court may take into consideration any and all facts and circumstances

1 concerning the criminal activities of the defendant, including activities which may not have been
 2 charged in the Information. The Court is under no obligation to accept any recommendations made by
 3 the government, and the Court may in its discretion impose any sentence it deems appropriate up to and
 4 including the statutory maximum stated in this Plea Agreement.

5 If the Court should impose any sentence up to the maximum established by the statutes, the
 6 defendant cannot, for that reason alone, withdraw his guilty plea, and he will remain bound to fulfill all
 7 of the obligations under this Plea Agreement. The defendant understands that neither the prosecutor,
 8 defense counsel, nor the Court can make a binding prediction or promise regarding the sentence he will
 9 receive.

10 II. DEFENDANT'S OBLIGATIONS

11 A. Guilty Plea.

12 The defendant will plead guilty to violating Title 18, United States Code, Section 1349—
 13 Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud ("Count One"), and Title 18, United States Code, Section 1957(a)—
 14 Money Laundering ("Count Two"). The defendant agrees that he is in fact guilty of those charges and
 15 that the facts set forth in the Factual Basis for Plea attached hereto as Exhibit A are accurate.

16 The defendant agrees that this Plea Agreement will be filed with the Court and become a part of
 17 the record of the case. The defendant understands and agrees that he will not be allowed to withdraw his
 18 plea should the Court not follow the government's sentencing recommendations.

19 The defendant agrees that the statements made by him in signing this Agreement, including the
 20 factual admissions set forth in the factual basis and those made on January 17, 2020, during the process
 21 of negotiating this Agreement, shall be admissible and useable against the defendant by the United
 22 States in any subsequent criminal or civil proceedings, even if the defendant fails to enter a guilty plea
 23 pursuant to this Agreement. The defendant waives any rights under Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(f) and Fed. R.
 24 Evid. 410, to the extent that these rules are inconsistent with this paragraph or with this Agreement
 25 generally.

26 1. Waiver of Indictment.

27 The defendant acknowledges that under the United States Constitution he is entitled to be
 28 indicted by a grand jury on the charges to which he is pleading guilty and that pursuant to Fed. R. Crim.

1 P. 7(b) he agrees to waive any and all rights he has to being prosecuted by way of Indictment to the
2 charges set forth in the Information. The defendant agrees that at a time set by the Court, he will sign a
3 written waiver of prosecution by Indictment and consent to proceed by Information rather than by
4 Indictment.

5 1. Package Agreement.

6 The defendant acknowledges and understands that the plea offer made to him here by the
7 government is a "package offer." That is, the defendant understands that the offer made to him is
8 conditioned on co-defendant Paulette Carpoff pleading guilty according to the terms of her respective
9 plea offer. The defendant understands that if this co-defendant declines, refuses or fails to plead guilty
10 according to her respective offer, then, at the option of the government, the defendant will not be
11 allowed to enter a plea of guilty to the offer made to him by the government. Additionally, if co-
12 defendant Paulette Carpoff fails or refuses to enter her plea according to her respective offer and the
13 defendant has already entered his plea, then this Plea Agreement is voidable at the option of the
14 government. Should that occur, in its sole discretion, the government has the ability to withdraw from
15 the Plea Agreement with the defendant and pursue the original charges as to this defendant. However,
16 the defendant's waiver of his rights under Rule 11(f) and Fed. R. Evid. 410, as set forth in Section II.A
17 herein, will not operate.

18 Recognizing that this is a package offer, the defendant confirms that he has not been threatened,
19 pressured, or coerced by any other person, including the co-defendant, to enter into this plea agreement.
20 The defendant also confirms that he enters into this plea agreement voluntarily because he is in fact
21 guilty of the offenses to which he is pleading guilty.

22 **B. Restitution.**

23 The Mandatory Victim Restitution Act requires the Court to order restitution to the victims of
24 certain offenses. The defendant agrees that his conduct is governed by the Mandatory Restitution Act
25 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3663A(c)(1)(A)(ii) and agrees to pay the full amount of restitution to all victims
26 affected by this offense, including, but not limited to, the victims covered in the factual basis, victims
27 covered in those counts to be dismissed as part of the Plea Agreement pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §
28 3663A(a)(3), and other victims as a result of the defendant's conduct for the offenses charged from the

1 periods through in or about March 2011 and in or about December 2018. The amount of restitution has
2 not yet been determined but will likely be between approximately \$800 million and \$1.6 billion.

3 Restitution payments shall be by cashier's or certified check made payable to the Clerk of the
4 Court.

5 The defendant further agrees that he will not seek to discharge any restitution obligation or any
6 part of such obligation in any bankruptcy proceeding.

7 **C. Fine.**

8 The defendant reserves the right to argue to Probation and at sentencing that he is unable to pay a
9 fine, and that no fine should be imposed. The defendant understands that it is his burden to affirmatively
10 prove that he is unable to pay a fine, and agrees to provide a financial statement under penalty of perjury
11 to the Probation Officer and the government in advance of the issuance of the draft Presentence
12 Investigation Report, along with supporting documentation. The government retains the right to oppose
13 the waiver of a fine. If the Court imposes a fine, the defendant agrees to pay such fine if and as ordered
14 by the Court, up to the statutory maximum fine for the defendant's offense.

15 **D. Special Assessment.**

16 The defendant agrees to pay a total special assessment of \$200 (comprised of \$100 per count of
17 conviction) at the time of sentencing by delivering a check or money order payable to the United States
18 District Court to the United States Probation Office immediately before the sentencing hearing. The
19 defendant understands that this Plea Agreement is voidable at the option of the government if he fails to
20 pay the assessment prior to that hearing.

21 **E. Violation of Plea Agreement by Defendant/Withdrawal of Plea.**

22 If the defendant violates this Plea Agreement in any way, withdraws his plea, or tries to
23 withdraw his plea, this Plea Agreement is voidable at the option of the government. If the government
24 elects to void the Agreement based on the defendant's violation, the government will no longer be
25 bound by its representations to the defendant concerning the limits on criminal prosecution and
26 sentencing as set forth herein. A defendant violates this Plea Agreement by committing any crime or
27 providing or procuring any statement or testimony which is knowingly false, misleading, or materially
28 incomplete in any litigation or sentencing process in this case, or engages in any post-plea conduct

1 constituting obstruction of justice. Varying from stipulated Guidelines application or agreements
2 regarding arguments as to 18, United States Code, section 3553, as set forth in this Agreement,
3 personally or through counsel, also constitutes a violation of the Plea Agreement. The government also
4 shall have the right (1) to prosecute the defendant on any of the counts to which he pleaded guilty; (2) to
5 reinstate any counts that may be dismissed pursuant to this Plea Agreement; and (3) to file any new
6 charges that would otherwise be barred by this Plea Agreement. The defendant shall thereafter be
7 subject to prosecution for any federal criminal violation of which the government has knowledge. The
8 decision to pursue any or all of these options is solely in the discretion of the United States Attorney's
9 Office.

10 By signing this Plea Agreement, the defendant agrees to waive any objections, motions, and
11 defenses that the defendant might have to the government's decision. Any prosecutions that are not
12 time-barred by the applicable statute of limitations as of the date of this Plea Agreement may be
13 commenced in accordance with this paragraph, notwithstanding the expiration of the statute of
14 limitations between the signing of this Plea Agreement and the commencement of any such
15 prosecutions. The defendant agrees not to raise any objections based on the passage of time with respect
16 to such counts including, but not limited to, any statutes of limitation or any objections based on the
17 Speedy Trial Act or the Speedy Trial Clause of the Sixth Amendment to any counts that were not time-
18 barred as of the date of this Plea Agreement. The determination of whether the defendant has violated
19 the Plea Agreement will be under a probable cause standard.

20 In addition, (1) all statements made by the defendant to the government or other designated law
21 enforcement agents, or any testimony given by the defendant before a grand jury or other tribunal,
22 whether before or after this Plea Agreement, shall be admissible in evidence in any criminal, civil, or
23 administrative proceedings hereafter brought against the defendant; and (2) the defendant shall assert no
24 claim under the United States Constitution, any statute, Rule 11(f) of the Federal Rules of Criminal
25 Procedure, Rule 410 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, or any other federal rule, that statements made by
26 the defendant before or after this Plea Agreement, or any leads derived therefrom, should be suppressed.
27 By signing this Plea Agreement, the defendant waives any and all rights in the foregoing respects.
28

F. Forfeiture.

The defendant agrees to forfeit to the United States voluntarily and immediately all of his right, title, and interest to any and all assets subject to forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c). Those assets include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Seagrape Villa 1722 at the Four Seasons Resort Estate Nevis, "1722 Stewart's Estate," Federation of St Kitts-Nevis, West Indies, Lot 12, Clarks/Jessups (Stewarts Estate), Parish of St. Thomas, Island of Nevis;
2. All funds maintained at Deltec Bank and Trust, account number 1001021, held in the name of DC Solar International, Inc.;
3. All funds maintained at JP Morgan Chase, account number 371767515, held in the name of Jocarbo, LLC;
4. Any and all interests held by Jeffrey Carpoﬀ in Whetstone Winery, Inc.;
5. Any and all interests held by Jeffrey Carpoﬀ in JPC Group Investments;
6. Any and all interests held by Jeffrey Carpoﬀ in Shift Solutions LLC;
7. Any and all interests held by Jeffrey Carpoﬀ in Panda Bear International Ltd.;
8. Any and all interests held by Jeffrey Carpoﬀ in MTO Cafe;
9. Any and all interests held by Jeffrey Carpoﬀ in JMFC, Inc.;
10. Any and all interests held by Jeffrey Carpoﬀ in PMFC Enterprises LLC;
11. Any and all interests held by Jeffrey Carpoﬀ in LITV Entertainment Group, LLC;
12. Any and all interests held by Jeffrey Carpoﬀ in Yountville Live;
13. 1969 Plymouth Roadrunner, VIN: RM23H9E119339;
14. 2018 Bentley Bentayga, VIN: SJAAC2ZV2JC016871;
15. 1969 Plymouth Roadrunner, VIN: RM21H9G224046;
16. 2015 Dodge Ram 5500 Chassis, VIN: 3C7WRMBL4FG594873;
17. 2018 Dodge Ram 2500 Tradesman, VIN: 3C6UR5CL1JG169183;
18. 2018 Dodge Ram 2500 Tradesman, VIN: 3C6UR5CL7JG169186;
19. 2014 Dodge Ram, VIN: 3C6UR5CL3EG291677;
20. 2014 Dodge Ram, VIN: 3C6UR5CL1EG147612;
21. 2018 Dodge Ram, VIN: 3C6UR5CL9JG169190;
22. 2000 Porsche Boxster, VIN: WP0CA2982YU626068;
23. 2017 Centurion Vessel, VIN: FINS1554F717;
24. Approximately \$580,000 in U.S. Currency held by Terry L. Davis and Susan Rush in Las Vegas, Nevada, and described in Case No. A-19-803784-C, filed in Clark County District Court, Jeff and Paulette Carpoﬀ v. Terry L. Davis and Susan Rush;
25. Approximately \$200,000 in the form of a promissory note and deed of trust, extended to Terry L. Davis and Susan Rush, residents of Las Vegas, Nevada; and
26. Any and all sales proceeds from the vehicles sold in United States v. 2011 BMW 328I, VIN: WBAPH7C53BE460537, et al., 2:19-MC-00053-TLN-CKD, in the Eastern District of California.

The defendant agrees that the listed assets constitute or are derived from proceeds traceable to a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349.

1 The defendant agrees to fully assist the government in the forfeiture of the listed assets and to take
 2 whatever steps are necessary to pass clear title to the United States. The defendant also agrees to
 3 execute any and all paperwork required to forfeit additional assets connected to the charges to which he
 4 pleaded guilty. The defendant shall not sell, transfer, convey, or otherwise dispose of any of his assets,
 5 including but not limited to, the above-listed assets.

6 The defendant agrees not to file a claim to any of the listed property in any civil proceeding,
 7 administrative or judicial, which may be initiated. The defendant agrees to waive his right to notice of
 8 any forfeiture proceeding involving this property, and agrees to not file a claim or assist others in filing a
 9 claim in that forfeiture proceeding.

10 The defendant knowingly and voluntarily waives his right to a jury trial on the forfeiture of
 11 assets. The defendant knowingly and voluntarily waives all constitutional, legal and equitable defenses
 12 to the forfeiture of these assets in any proceeding. The defendant agrees to waive any jeopardy defense,
 13 and agrees to waive any claim or defense under the Eighth Amendment to the United States
 14 Constitution, including any claim of excessive fine, to the forfeiture of the assets by the United States,
 15 the State of California or its subdivisions. The defendant waives oral pronouncement of forfeiture at the
 16 time of sentencing, and any defenses or defects that may pertain to the forfeiture.

17 The defendant agrees to sign a Stipulation for Final Judgment of Forfeiture in United States v. 725
 18 Main Street, Martinez, California, et al., Case 2:19-CV-00247-JAM-DB, United States v.
 19 Approximately \$6,567,897.50 Seized From CTBC Bank, Account Number 3800191916, et al., Case
 20 2:19-cv-00485-JAM-DB, United States v. 5383 Stonehurst Drive, Martinez, California, et al., Case
 21 2:19-cv-00636-JAM-DB, and a Consent Judgment of Forfeiture in United States v. 2011 BMW 328I,
 22 VIN: WBAPH7C53BE460537, et al., Case 2:19-MC-00053-TLN-CKD. The stipulations must be
 23 signed concurrently with the signing of this plea agreement.

24 The parties agree that if any portion of the net proceeds from the forfeited assets are paid to victims
 25 through the remission or restoration process, that amount will be credited to the defendant's restitution
 26 obligation.

27 **G. Asset Disclosure.**

28 The defendant agrees to make a full and complete disclosure of his assets and financial

condition, and will complete the United States Attorney's Office's "Authorization to Release Information" and "Financial Affidavit" within five (5) weeks from the entry of the defendant's change of plea, including supporting documentation. The defendant also agrees to have the Court enter an order to that effect. The defendant understands that if he fails to complete truthfully and provide the described documentation to the United States Attorney's office within the allotted time, he will be considered in violation of the Agreement, and the government shall be entitled to the remedies set forth in section II.E above, above.

H. No Reduction in Sentence for Cooperation.

As a condition of the terms of this Plea Agreement, the defendant agreed to full and complete debriefs with the government regarding his criminal activities. Notwithstanding his agreement to participate in those debriefs, the defendant understands and acknowledges that the government will not make a motion in his case, pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1, and the defendant agrees not to seek any sentence reduction on the basis of the debriefs. The defendant agrees that the information he must provide in the debriefs must be truthful or the government will have the remedies set forth in Part II.E of this Agreement.

III. THE GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATIONS

A. Dismissals/Other Charges.

The government agrees not to bring any other charges against the defendant arising from the conduct outlined in the Factual Basis attached hereto as Exhibit A. The government also agrees not to reinstate any dismissed count except if this Agreement is voided as set forth herein, or as provided in paragraphs II.E (Violation of Plea Agreement by Defendant/Withdrawal of Pleas), VI.B (Estimated Guideline Calculation), and VII.B (Waiver of Appeal and Collateral Attack) herein.

B. Recommendations.

1. Incarceration Range.

The government intends to recommend that the Court sentence the defendant to thirty years in custody.

2. Acceptance of Responsibility.

The government will recommend a two-level reduction (if the offense level is less than 16) or a

three-level reduction (if the offense level reaches 16) in the computation of his offense level if the defendant clearly demonstrates acceptance of responsibility for his conduct as defined in U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1. This includes the defendant meeting with and assisting the probation officer in the preparation of the pre-sentence report, being truthful and candid with the probation officer, and not otherwise engaging in conduct that constitutes obstruction of justice within the meaning of U.S.S.G § 3C1.1, either in the preparation of the pre-sentence report or during the sentencing proceeding.

C. Use of Information for Sentencing.

The government is free to provide full and accurate information to the Court and Probation, including answering any inquiries made by the Court and/or Probation and rebutting any inaccurate statements or arguments by the defendant, his attorney, Probation, or the Court. The defendant also understands and agrees that nothing in this Plea Agreement bars the government from defending on appeal or collateral review any sentence that the Court may impose.

IV. ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE

At a trial, the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the following elements of the offense to which the defendant is pleading guilty.

1. 18 U.S.C. § 1349—Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud (Count One).

Although *not* elements of Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349, the elements of the underlying criminal offense (Wire Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343) are:

- a. The defendant knowingly participated in a scheme or plan to defraud, or a scheme or plan for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises;
- b. The statements made or facts omitted as part of the scheme were material; that is, they had a natural tendency to influence, or were capable of influencing, a person to part with money or property;
- c. The defendant acted with the intent to defraud; that is, the intent to deceive or cheat; and
- d. The defendant used, or caused to be used, an interstate wire communication to carry out or attempt to carry out an essential part of the scheme.

Thus, to convict the defendant at trial on the charge of Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349 (Count One), the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable

doubt that:

- a. Beginning at least as early as in or about March 2011, and ending in or about December 2018, there was an agreement between two or more people to commit wire fraud as charged in the Information; and
- b. Second, the defendant became a member of the conspiracy knowing of at least one of its objects and intending to help accomplish it.

2. 18 U.S.C. § 1957(a)—Money Laundering (Count Two).

To convict the defendant at trial on the charge of Money Laundering, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1957(a), the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that:

- a. The defendant knowingly engaged or attempted to engage in a monetary transaction;
- b. The defendant knew the transaction involved criminally derived property;
- c. The property had a value greater than \$10,000;
- d. The property was, in fact, derived from wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343; and
- e. The transaction occurred in the United States.

The defendant fully understands the nature and elements of the crimes charged in the Information to which he is pleading guilty, together with the possible defenses thereto, and has discussed them with his attorney.

V. MAXIMUM SENTENCE

A. Maximum Penalties.

1. 18 U.S.C. § 1349—Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud (Count One).

The maximum sentence that the Court can impose on Count One is 20 years of incarceration, a fine of \$250,000, a 3-year period of supervised release and a special assessment of \$100. By signing this Plea Agreement, the defendant also agrees that the Court can order the payment of restitution for the full loss caused by the defendant's wrongful conduct. The defendant agrees that the restitution order is not restricted to the amounts alleged in the specific count to which he is pleading guilty. The defendant further agrees, as noted above, that he will not attempt to discharge in any present or future bankruptcy proceeding any restitution imposed by the Court.

2. 18 U.S.C. § 1957(a)— Money Laundering (Count Two).

1 The maximum sentence that the Court can impose on Count Two is 10 years of incarceration, a
 2 fine of \$250,000 or twice the value of the property involved in the transaction, a 3-year period of
 3 supervised release, and a special assessment of \$100. By signing this Plea Agreement, the defendant
 4 also agrees that the Court can order the payment of restitution for the full loss caused by the defendant's
 5 wrongful conduct. The defendant agrees that the restitution order is not restricted to the amounts alleged
 6 in the specific count to which he is pleading guilty. The defendant further agrees, as noted above, that
 7 he will not attempt to discharge in any present or future bankruptcy proceeding any restitution imposed
 8 by the Court.

9
 10 **B. Violations of Supervised Release.**

11 The defendant understands that if he violates a condition of supervised release at any time during
 12 the term of supervised release, the Court may revoke the term of supervised release imposed on Count
 13 One and Count Two and require the defendant to serve up to 3 additional years imprisonment.

14 **VI. SENTENCING DETERMINATION**

15 **A. Statutory Authority.**

16 The defendant understands that the Court must consult the Federal Sentencing Guidelines and
 17 must take them into account when determining a final sentence. The defendant understands that the
 18 Court will determine a non-binding and advisory guideline sentencing range for this case pursuant to the
 19 Sentencing Guidelines and must take them into account when determining a final sentence. The
 20 defendant further understands that the Court will consider whether there is a basis for departure from the
 21 guideline sentencing range (either above or below the guideline sentencing range) because there exists
 22 an aggravating or mitigating circumstance of a kind, or to a degree, not adequately taken into
 23 consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the Guidelines. The defendant further
 24 understands that the Court, after consultation and consideration of the Sentencing Guidelines, must
 25 impose a sentence that is reasonable in light of the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

26 **B. Stipulations Affecting Guideline Calculation.**

27 The government and the defendant agree that there is no material dispute as to the following
 28 sentencing guidelines variables and therefore stipulate to the following:

(i) Count One: 18 U.S.C. § 1349—Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud.

1. Base Offense Level: The base offense level for the charges to which the defendant is pleading guilty is 7. See U.S.S.G. §§ 2X1.1 and 2B1.1(a)(1).

2. Specific Offense Characteristics:

- a. Thirty levels are added (+30) because the loss attributable to the defendant during the time period of his knowing involvement in the conspiracy and within the scope of his knowing involvement exceeded \$550,000,000. Id. at (b)(1)(P).
- b. Two levels are added (+2) because the offense involved 10 or more victims. Id. at (b)(2)(A).
- c. Two levels are added (+2) because the offense involved sophisticated means and the defendant intentionally engaged in or caused the conduct constituting sophisticated means. Id. at (b)(10)(C).
- d. Two levels are added (+2) because the defendant derived more than \$1 million in gross receipts from one or more financial institutions as a result of the offense. Id. at (b)(17)(A).

3. Preliminary Offense Level: The parties anticipate that the preliminary offense level will be 43.

4. Chapter Three Adjustments:

- a. Four levels are added (+4) because the defendant was an organizer and leader of a criminal activity that involved five or more participants and was otherwise extensive. U.S.S.G. § 3B1.1(a).
- b. Two levels are added (+2) because the defendant willfully obstructed or impeded, or attempted to obstruct or impede, the administration of justice with respect to the investigation, prosecution, or sentencing of the instant offense of conviction and any relevant conduct, and the obstructive conduct related to the defendant's offense of conviction and any relevant conduct. U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1.

5. Adjusted Offense Level: The parties anticipate the adjusted offense level will be 49.

(ii) Count Two: 18 U.S.C. § 1957(a)—Money Laundering.

1. Base Offense Level: The base offense level for the charges to which the defendant is pleading guilty is 7. See U.S.S.G. §§ 2S1.1(a)(1) and 2B1.1(a)(2).

2. Specific Offense Characteristics:

- a. Thirty levels are added (+30) because the loss attributable to the defendant during the time period of his knowing involvement in the conspiracy and within the scope of his

knowing involvement exceeded \$550,000,000. Id. at (b)(1)(P).

- b. Two levels are added (+2) because the offense involved 10 or more victims. Id. at (b)(2)(A).
- c. Two levels are added (+2) because the offense involved sophisticated means and the defendant intentionally engaged in or caused the conduct constituting sophisticated means. Id. at (b)(10)(C).
- d. Two levels are added (+2) because the defendant derived more than \$1 million in gross receipts from one or more financial institutions as a result of the offense. Id. at (b)(17)(A).
- e. One level is added (+1) because the defendant was convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 1957. U.S.S.G. § 2S1.1(b)(2)(A).

3. Chapter Three Adjustments:

- a. Two levels are added (+2) because the defendant willfully obstructed or impeded, or attempted to obstruct or impede, the administration of justice with respect to the investigation, prosecution, or sentencing of the instant offense of conviction and any relevant conduct, and the obstructive conduct related to the defendant's offense of conviction and any relevant conduct. U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1.

4. Preliminary Offense Level: The parties anticipate that the preliminary offense level will be 46.

1. Grouping Multiple Counts:

- a. The Counts in the Information to which the defendant is pleading guilty may be grouped together under U.S.S.G. § 3D1.2(d).
- b. The offense level applicable to the grouped Counts is 49, which is the offense level corresponding to the aggregate quantity of loss, determined in accordance with Chapter Two and Parts A, B, and C of Chapter Three of the Sentencing Guidelines. See U.S.S.G. § 3D1.3(b).

2. Three levels are subtracted (-3) if the defendant pleads guilty, accepts responsibility for his offense, and the Specific Offense Level is above 16. U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1; see also Part III.B.2 above.

3. Adjusted Offense Level: Given the stipulations above, the parties anticipate that the adjusted offense level will be 46.

4. Criminal History: The parties agree and stipulate that the applicable criminal history will be determined by the Court's probation officers. The parties estimate but do not stipulate that the

defendant's criminal history category will be I, and that the Guidelines sentencing range will be no less than Life in prison, subject, however, to the maximum statutory sentence possible for the offenses of conviction (30 years). The defendant understands that if his criminal history category differs from the parties' estimate, his Guidelines sentencing range may differ from that set forth here.

C. Departures or Other Enhancements or Reductions.

The parties agree that they will not seek or argue in support of any other specific offense characteristics, Chapter Three adjustments (other than the decrease for "Acceptance of Responsibility"), or cross-references, except that the government may move for a departure or an adjustment based on the defendant's post-plea obstruction of justice (§3C1.1). Both parties agree not to move for, or argue in support of, any departure from the Sentencing Guidelines.

The defendant also agrees that the application of the United States Sentencing Guidelines to his case results in a reasonable sentence. The parties agree, however, that sentencing in this case will be within the sound discretion of the Court. The defendant may request a sentence within the range of 25 years to 30 years and ask that the Court apply the sentencing factors under 18 U.S.C. §3553 to reach a sentence of between 25 years to 30 years. But the defendant will not request that the Court apply the sentencing factors to arrive at any sentence less than 300 months (25 years) in custody. The defendant acknowledges that if the defendant requests or suggests in any manner a sentence less than 300 months (25 years) in custody, that will be considered a violation of the Plea Agreement. The government's remedies and remaining obligations in this Agreement shall be as outlined above in paragraph II.E.

VII. WAIVERS

A. Waiver of Constitutional Rights.

The defendant understands that by pleading guilty he is waiving the following constitutional rights: (a) to plead not guilty and to persist in that plea if already made; (b) to be tried by a jury; (c) to be assisted at trial by an attorney, who would be appointed if necessary; (d) to pursue any affirmative defenses, Fourth Amendment or Fifth Amendment claims, constitutional challenges to the statutes of conviction, and other pretrial motions that have been filed or could be filed; (e) to subpoena witnesses to testify on his behalf; (f) to confront and cross-examine witnesses against him; and (g) not to be compelled to incriminate himself.

1 **B. Waiver of Appeal and Collateral Attack.**

2 The defendant understands that the law gives the defendant a right to appeal his guilty plea,
3 conviction, and sentence. The defendant agrees as part of his plea, however, to give up the right to
4 appeal the guilty plea, conviction, and the sentence imposed in this case as long as the sentence does not
5 exceed the statutory maximum for the offenses to which he is pleading guilty (30 years), including if the
6 Court imposes consecutive terms on Counts One and Two. The defendant understands that this waiver
7 includes, but is not limited to, any and all constitutional and/or legal challenges to the defendant's
8 conviction and guilty plea, including arguments that the statutes to which the defendant is pleading
9 guilty are unconstitutional, and any and all claims that the statement of facts attached to this Agreement
10 is insufficient to support the defendant's plea of guilty. The defendant specifically gives up the right to
11 appeal any order of restitution the Court may impose.

12 Notwithstanding the defendant's waiver of appeal, the defendant will retain the right to appeal if
13 one of the following circumstances occurs: (1) the sentence imposed by the District Court exceeds the
14 statutory maximum for all Counts; and/or (2) the government appeals the sentence in the case. The
15 defendant understands that these circumstances occur infrequently and that in almost all cases this
16 Agreement constitutes a complete waiver of all appellate rights.

17 In addition, regardless of the sentence the defendant receives, the defendant also gives up any
18 right to bring a collateral attack, including a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 or § 2241, challenging any
19 aspect of the guilty plea, conviction, or sentence, except for non-waivable claims.

20 Notwithstanding the government's agreements in paragraph III.A above, if the defendant ever
21 attempts to vacate his plea, dismiss the underlying charges, or modify or set aside his sentence on any of
22 the counts to which he is pleading guilty, the government shall have the rights set forth in Section II.E
23 herein.

24 **C. Waiver of Attorneys' Fees and Costs.**

25 The defendant agrees to waive all rights under the "Hyde Amendment," Section 617, P.L. 105-
26 119 (Nov. 26, 1997), to recover attorneys' fees or other litigation expenses in connection with the
27 investigation and prosecution of all charges in the above-captioned matter and of any related allegations
28 (including without limitation any charges to be dismissed pursuant to this Plea Agreement and any

charges previously dismissed).

D. Impact of Plea on Defendant's Immigration Status.

The defendant recognizes that pleading guilty may have consequences with respect to his immigration status if he is not a citizen of the United States. Under federal law, a broad range of crimes are removable offenses, including offenses to which the defendant is pleading guilty. The defendant and his counsel have discussed the fact that the charges to which the defendant is pleading guilty is an aggravated felony, or a crime that is likely to be determined to be an aggravated felony under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43), and that while there may be arguments that the defendant can raise in immigration proceedings to avoid or delay removal, it is virtually certain that the defendant will be removed. Removal and other immigration consequences are the subject of a separate proceeding, however, and the defendant understands that no one, including his attorney or the district court, can predict to a certainty the effect of his conviction on his immigration status. The defendant nevertheless affirms that he wants to plead guilty regardless of any immigration consequences that his plea may entail, even if the consequence is his automatic removal from the United States.

VIII. ENTIRE PLEA AGREEMENT

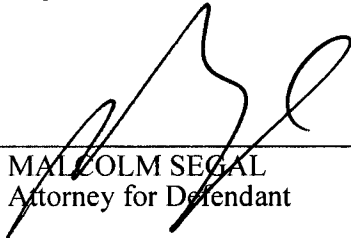
Other than this Plea Agreement, no agreement, understanding, promise, or condition between the government and the defendant exists, nor will such agreement, understanding, promise, or condition exist unless it is committed to writing and signed by the defendant, counsel for the defendant, and counsel for the United States.

IX. APPROVALS AND SIGNATURES

A. Defense Counsel.

I have read this Plea Agreement and have discussed it fully with my client. The Plea Agreement accurately and completely sets forth the entirety of the agreement. I concur in my client's decision to plead guilty as set forth in this Plea Agreement.

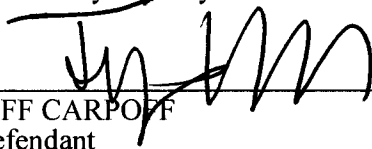
Dated: 


MALCOLM SEGAL
Attorney for Defendant

1 **B. Defendant:**

2 I have read this Plea Agreement and carefully reviewed every part of it with my attorney. I
3 understand it, and I voluntarily agree to it. Further, I have consulted with my attorney and fully
4 understand my rights with respect to the provisions of the Sentencing Guidelines that may apply to my
5 case. No other promises or inducements have been made to me, other than those contained in this Plea
6 Agreement. In addition, no one has threatened or forced me in any way to enter into this Plea
7 Agreement. Finally, I am satisfied with the representation of my attorney in this case.

8 Dated: 1.22.20



JEFF CARPOFF
Defendant

11 **C. Attorney for United States:**

12 I accept and agree to this Plea Agreement on behalf of the government.

13 Dated:

14 1/24/2020

15 MCGREGOR W. SCOTT
16 United States Attorney



ANDRE M. ESPINOSA
Assistant United States Attorney

EXHIBIT "A"
Factual Basis for Plea

The Carpoffs' Ponzi-like scheme

From December 2009 through January 2019, Jeff Carpoff and Paulette Carpoff, husband and wife, owned and operated two closely related business entities, DC Solar Solutions, Inc. ("Solutions") and DC Solar Distribution, Inc. ("Distribution") (collectively "DC Solar"). While starting as a legitimate business, by at least 2011, DC Solar operated a Ponzi-like scheme that defrauded investors of approximately \$1 billion through material misrepresentations and omissions related to the offer and sale of investments designed to generate profit and trigger significant tax benefits for investors. The conspirators induced victims to enter investment transactions organized around the manufacture and sale of solar energy equipment by Solutions, which the investors leased back to Distribution. The transactions imposed debt obligations on the investors in exchange for valuable tax benefits. As part of the transactions, Distribution promised to cover those debt obligations by earning revenue from sub-leasing the solar equipment to others. Yet Distribution never secured significant sub-leases or never earned more than a tiny percentage of the debt obligations it agreed to cover. As a result, the conspirators used Ponzi-like transfers of money paid by new investors to cover the obligations of existing investors, eventually causing massive losses. Between mid-2016 and February 2019, the headquarters for DC Solar was located in Benicia, California, in the Eastern District of California.

Jeff Carpoff ("Jeff") was the owner and operator of Solutions, and the Chief Executive Officer of DC Solar. Jeff organized and directed the conspiracy from its start in approximately March 2011, though December 2018. Jeff personally undertook and directed others to undertake acts intended to mislead investors about material facts, to conceal those lies, and to lull victims of the fraud. Among other things, Jeff: (a) caused the dissemination of materially false information to victims to induce them to invest in transactions with DC Solar and to lull them after those deals closed; (b) caused the use of later investor money to pay existing investor obligations arising out of the fraudulent transactions; (c) participated in an accounting fraud to conceal the Ponzi-like operation of DC Solar's transactions from victims and others; and (d) paid co-conspirators large sums to advance and conceal the conspiracy, including paying two co-conspirators over \$1 million each for false contracts to deliver to investors.

1 Although they were co-conspirators, Jeff sometimes hid transactions related to the fraud from Paulette
2 and sometimes instructed individuals not to discuss certain aspects of the fraud with her.

3 Paulette Carpoff ("Paulette") was the owner and operator of Distribution, and the Chief
4 Operations Officer of DC Solar. Paulette worked with Jeff to initiate and advance the conspiracy.
5 Paulette personally undertook and directed others to undertake acts intended to mislead investors about
6 material facts, to conceal those lies, and to lull victims of the fraud. Among other things, Paulette: (a)
7 made and directed periodic, Ponzi-like transfers of new investor money to cover the debt obligations for
8 existing investors; (b) managed transfers from Solutions to certain third-party lessees to create the
9 appearance of legitimate lease agreements between those third party lessees and the investor in Fund 9;
10 caused a co-conspirator to make and deliver false Commissioning Reports that certified the existence of
11 some of the solar equipment the conspirators sold to investors but never built; and (c) concealed the
12 false nature of those Commissioning Reports and the true operation of DC Solar's Ponzi-like scheme
13 from investors and others.

14 Acts by Jeff and Paulette Carpoff, and acts by their co-conspirators, caused the execution of
15 dozens of interstate wire transfers of payments from victims of the fraud to accounts Jeff and Paulette
16 Carpoff controlled, totaling approximately \$1 billion. Jeff and Paulette Carpoff used that money to
17 support their lavish lifestyle during the nearly eight-year conspiracy. Among other things, the Carpoffs
18 used proceeds of their fraud to purchase and invest in more than 150 luxury and collector vehicles,
19 luxury real estate in Lake Tahoe, Las Vegas, the Caribbean, Cabo San Lucas, Mexico, and elsewhere, a
20 suite at a professional football stadium, a subscription private jet service, and jewelry. The Carpoffs
21 also used fraud proceeds to pay for a minor-league professional baseball team, a NASCAR racecar
22 sponsorship, a 2018 performance by an internationally known recording artist at a DC Solar holiday
23 party, and to make illicit payments to co-conspirators and others. The Carpoffs not only made victims
24 of their corporate investor clients but also committed tax fraud based on tax benefits the Carpoff caused
25 those investors to pursue, knowing their fraudulent transactions did not support application of those
26 benefits.

27 ///

28 ///

The Fraud Scheme

A. DC Solar sells MSGs to generate profit and to trigger tax benefits.

Directly and through subcontractors, DC Solar built mobile solar generators (“MSGs”), consisting primarily of solar panels placed on a wheeled-trailer. Distribution purported to lease those MSGs to third parties, including negotiating lease agreements and collecting payments. Jeff Carpoﬀ and others acting at his direction touted the versatility of MSGs, and claimed there was a substantial market demand for MSGs.

DC Solar, through Jeff Carpoﬀ, his co-conspirators, and others acting at their direction, solicited money from investors to purchase MSGs. A primary claim made to investors was that the purchase of MSGs carried favorable tax consequences, in addition to a small profit stream. The tax benefits included tax credits available for investment in alternative energy sources that permitted purchasers to claim tax credits of up to approximately 30% of the total investment, and permitted deductions for the depreciation of MSGs over a 5-year period. These tax benefits were significant. DC Solar structured transactions with investors to maximize the tax benefits. Among other deals, DC Solar sold MSGs to limited liability companies created specifically for such transactions. These companies were investment funds, sometimes called tax-equity funds, permitted under the federal tax code (“Funds”).

B. Transaction financing structure and the materiality of promised lease revenue.

Through the Funds, investors purchased MSGs from Solutions for \$150,000 per MSG. Typically, investors paid approximately \$45,000 per MSG in cash—approximately 30% of the overall unit price—and financed the balance with Solutions. The \$45,000-per-unit price was the maximum amount of the tax credit investors could claim per unit. The transactions were structured so investors could immediately claim a dollar-for-dollar tax credit for the total they paid in cash to Solutions, per MSG. Investors could also claim depreciation for each MSG, for five years. To complete the transactions, the Funds delivered promissory notes to pay Solutions the remaining approximately 70% of the sales prices over time. DC Solar promised to pay off the investors’ note obligations with revenues generated by the lease of MSGs by Distribution to third parties.

Pursuant to offers pitched to investors by Jeff Carpoﬀ, his co-conspirators, and others acting at their direction, the Funds leased the MSGs purchased in each transaction to Distribution which, under the management of Paulette Carpoﬀ, purported to lease the MSGs to third parties. Distribution was supposed to receive money from those third parties through lease payments. After deducting certain

1 fees, Distribution was to transfer the majority of the lease revenue to accounts for the Funds. The
2 manager of the investment funds was to use the lease revenue sent by Distribution to pay the periodic
3 obligations on the notes held by Solutions, with a small profit paid to investors when applicable.¹

4 The purported lease revenue from third parties was a material component of the transactions.
5 First, that projected lease revenue was a factor in valuing the MSGs at \$150,000 per unit. Second, the
6 lease revenue was the mechanism for the Funds to pay the remaining approximately 70% of the
7 purchase price for the MSGs. Based on sales pitches by Jeff Carpoﬀ, his co-conspirators, and others
8 acting at his direction, investors were primarily interested in the tax benefits offered through each
9 transaction and not actual ownership of the MSGs. However, because the tax credits were capped at
10 30% of the value of the overall transaction, paying anything more than 30% of that value would
11 diminish the tax benefits—*i.e.*, the investors would pay more than the value of the tax credits. By
12 paying off the 70% balance of the purchase price through revenue generated by leases Distribution
13 promised to generate from third parties, investors maximized the tax benefits without incurring more
14 debt or cost. Failure of that mechanism after investors executed transactions would result in default on
15 the notes, collapse of the transactions, and failure of the tax credits.

16 **C. Purportedly independent certification of the construction and operation of MSGs.**

17 Because DC Solar promised to lease MSGs associated with each transaction to third parties—
18 through Distribution—with little direct participation from the Funds or investors, the Funds and
19 investors did not take physical possession of those MSGs. Rather, DC Solar represented to the Funds
20 and investors that it built MSGs for each transaction and those MSGs operated in a manner consistent
21 with regulations governing application of the tax credits the investors sought. DC Solar made those
22 representations through written Commissioning Reports, purportedly prepared by an independent
23 engineer after a multi-point inspection of each MSG in each transaction. Jeff Carpoﬀ and Paulette
24 Carpoﬀ, their co-conspirators, and others acting at their direction caused those Commissioning Reports
25 to include materially false information and to be delivered to investors. In some instances, investors
26

27 ¹ DC Solar also closed a variant of these tax-equity transactions that did not include financing through
28 Solutions. Rather, in those sale-leaseback transactions, investors purchased MSGs outright, or relied on outside
financing. In other material respects, the transactions mirrored the primary tax-equity transactions, including the
management of third-party lease contracts by Distribution, availability of post-transaction tax benefits, and a
profit stream. Instead of using third-party lease revenue to pay a note obligation to Solutions, the purported
revenue was paid to the investor.

1 required completed Commissioning Reports as conditions for payment to support the transactions. In
2 other instances, the conspirators caused delivery of the Commissioning Reports after payment to lull
3 investors to believe their MSGs existed and operated as required under the terms of the transactions.

4 **D. Approximate investments and tax benefit totals associated with the transactions.**

5 Between March 2011 and December 18, 2019, at least twelve investors entered into transactions
6 with DC Solar through approximately thirty-four Funds. Some investors invested through more than
7 one Fund. The investors, through the Funds, collectively deposited by interstate wire transfer
8 approximately \$759,400,000 into bank accounts for the Funds established for the transactions. Further,
9 several financial institutions and other investors transferred collectively \$152,700,000 to DC Solar as
10 part of related transactions for the purchase and lease of MSGs. In total, DC Solar closed transactions
11 with Funds and others that contributed an aggregate of more than \$912,000,000 to purchase MSGs.
12 Those transactions purportedly involved approximately 17,000 MSGs, at approximately \$2.5 billion in
13 purported value.

14 Many investors have claimed tax credits and depreciation in connection with the transactions
15 premised on the revenue allegedly being earned by Distribution's leases of the MSGs to third parties.
16 The tax value of the tax credits and depreciation claimed by the Funds, up to and including the 2017 tax
17 year, is approximately \$902,000,000. This figure does not account for approximately \$167,000,000 that
18 investors paid into tax equity transactions in 2018.

19 **E. Operation of the "flip" deals that followed the tax equity transactions.**

20 The DC Solar structured nearly all of the tax-equity transaction so the investors owned 99% of
21 the associated Fund and the fund manager owned 1% of the Fund. After five years, the ownership
22 structure flipped, with the fund manager owning 95% of the Fund and the investors owning 5%. After
23 five years, investors had the option of selling their 5% ownership interest in the Fund to the fund
24 manager, and divesting their ownership interest in the MSGs. This appealed to many investors because,
25 after five years, they could extract no further tax benefit from ownership of the MSGs.

26 At the end of a five-year term of a tax-equity transaction, DC Solar would arrange to sell certain
27 existing MSGs from those transactions to buyers in "flip" deals. In one such transaction, Jeff Carpoft
28 and his co-conspirators, including Paulette Carpoft, and others acting at their direction, brokered a "flip"
deal with A Group and K Bank. As part of that transaction, K Bank provided \$27 million to A Group, a

1 private equity group, to finance the purchase of approximately 416 MSGs that were owned by two
2 Funds through earlier tax-equity transactions. The \$27 million from K Bank represented approximately
3 80% of the overall transaction. A Group investors contributed the balance of the purchase price. The
4 deal was completed through a special purpose entity called S-Sense.

5 Jeff Carpoﬀ and his co-conspirators, including Paulette Carpoﬀ, and others acting at their
6 direction, represented to A Group and K Bank that the 416 MSGs were leased to Telecom Company A
7 as part of an approximately 10-year fixed amount contract between Telecom Company A and
8 Distribution. After the sale, S-Sense leased the MSGs back to Distribution to continue leasing them to
9 Telecom Company A as part of the purported existing contract between them. Thereafter, DC Solar
10 assigned purported lease revenue generated by that lease with Telecom Company A to S-Sense as a
11 revenue and profit stream.

12 **F. DC Solar's tax equity and other transactions were fraudulent.**

13 Jeff Carpoﬀ, Paulette Carpoﬀ, and their co-conspirators operated DC Solar as a Ponzi-like
14 scheme. The conspirators knowingly misrepresented the existence of lease revenue from third parties—
15 an integral component in all of DC Solar's transactions—and caused others to unwittingly do so. In
16 particular, the conspirators claimed Distribution generated tens of millions of dollars in lease revenue
17 from third parties, from long-term and short-term agreements with those third parties. Over 90% of the
18 money Distribution claimed as lease revenue and which it used to pay the Funds' note obligations and
19 other payments to investors was actually derived from transfers of cash contributed to Solutions by later
20 investors in tax-equity and other transactions. Solutions had nearly no other significant sources of
21 revenue. Solutions was the primary source of income for Distribution, providing no less than
22 approximately 94% of all of the purported revenue Distribution claimed. Thus, DC Solar merely paid
23 obligations due to older investors with money raised from those investors and later investors—contrary
24 to representations to investors made by Jeff Carpoﬀ, Paulette Carpoﬀ, their co-conspirators, and those
25 acting at their direction, that third-party lease revenue would pay those obligations. Certain of
26 Distribution's existing third-party lease agreements were supported with separate side-agreements,
27 pursuant to which Solutions paid investor money to third parties, which the third parties returned in the
28 form of lease revenue. These payments required approval by Paulette Carpoﬀ. Specifically, on or about
July 21, 2015, and on or about November 2, 2015, Paulette Carpoﬀ authorized and caused payments

1 from Solutions to KMHS, a third-party equipment rental company that purported to be leasing MSGs
2 sold to the investors in Fund 9. Paulette Carpoﬀ authorized and caused those and other similar
3 payments to create the appearance of a legitimate third-party lease supporting the Fund 9 tax equity
4 transactions when she knew there was no such legitimate lease.

5 The co-conspirators, including Jeff Carpoﬀ and others acting at his direction, concealed the
6 absence of third-party lease revenue from investors through, among other means, false financial
7 statements they knowingly shared with investors.

8 **G. The A Group/K Bank “flip” deal transaction was fraudulent.**

9 The A Group/K Bank “flip” deal was also a fraud. Contrary to representation made by Jeff
10 Carpoﬀ, his co-conspirators, and others acting at their direction, the purported “fixed-term lease”
11 between Telecom Company A and Distribution that supported the transaction was false. Jeff Carpoﬀ
12 paid two conspirators \$1m each for the false contract. In truth, certain as-needed leases with Telecom
13 Company A generated only a fraction of the millions in annual revenue Jeff Carpoﬀ and his co-
14 conspirators claimed supported the A Group/K Bank deal. The overwhelming majority of that purported
15 revenue derived from intercompany transfers of tax-equity investor money from Solutions to
16 Distribution. In support of the transaction, and in furtherance of the fraud, Jeff Carpoﬀ and his co-
17 conspirators knowingly caused a fraudulent estoppel agreement to be delivered to A Group/K Bank in
18 support of the transaction, which purported to assign lease revenue to A Group/K Bank, when that lease
19 agreement and the purported revenue associated with it did not exist.

20 **H. The December 2018 searches and asset seizures, DC Solar’s bankruptcy, and the**
21 **MSG audit by investor-victims.**

22 In December 2018, law enforcement agents executed search warrants at DC Solar’s headquarters
23 and elsewhere. Agents also executed over 150 asset seizure warrants, resulting the seizure of
24 approximately \$60,000,000 in personal property and liquid assets derived from the fraud. During
25 execution of those warrants, agents recovered approximately \$1.7 million in cash in Jeff Carpoﬀ’s office
26 safe and over \$150,000 in cash in other locations throughout the office suite.

27 In February 2019, DC Solar entered Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Thereafter, certain investor-victims
28 financed an independent audit of the existence and location of all MSGs DC Solar sold, based on
information that DC Solar had not built the total number of MSGs it represented to investors were part

1 of the tax-equity and other transactions. The audit confirmed the existence of approximately only 6,000
2 MSGs from the approximately 17,000 MSGs associated with sales to Funds in approximately thirty-four
3 tax-equity and other transactions. Among others, none of the approximately 2,280 MSGs associated
4 with Fund 29, involving over \$100,000,000 in cash paid by an investor in or about May 2017, were
5 located in the investor-victim audit. Additionally, only approximately eighty-one of the 2,280 MSGs
6 associated with Fund 33, involving more than \$90,000,000 in cash paid by the same investor in or about
7 July 2018, were located in the investor-victim audit. Between November 30, 2016, and December 2018,
8 DC Solar closed tax equity transactions with investors in ten Funds, which paid more than \$400 million
9 for approximately 9,155 MSGs. The investor-victim audit recovered only 138 of those 9,155 MSGs. In
10 spring 2018, Jeff Carpoff, in the presence of Paulette Carpoff, discussed with a co-conspirator an “exit
11 strategy” from the consequences of causing thousands of false Commissioning Reports to be delivered
12 to investors, including a plan to conceal the non-existent MSGs through buying them back and selling
13 the parts in false “paper” transactions.

14 **II. Additional Specific Facts Supporting the Defendant’s Guilty Plea**

15 **A. The fraud conspiracy caused interstate wires transfers.**

16 Jeff Carpoff agrees that his conduct discussed herein, and that of his co-conspirators, caused
17 interstate wire communications in furtherance of the fraud scheme from investors and others, including
18 interstate Fedwire deposits of money from the investor-victim in the Fund 30 transaction, P Company,
19 based in Ohio, to bank accounts in California controlled by DC Solar. Those interstate wire transactions
20 were reasonably foreseeable and include, among others, those set forth in the below table:

21 ///

22 ///

23 ///

24 ///

25 ///

26 ///

27 ///

28 ///

Company Bank	Account No.	Date	Deposit Amount	Payor
H Bank	5773XXX	5/17/2017	\$15,063,692	P Company
H Bank	5773XXX	7/20/2017	\$10,224,225	P Company
H Bank	5773XXX	8/24/2017	\$10,224,225	P Company
H Bank	5773XXX	8/29/2017	\$10,224,225	P Company
H Bank	5773XXX	9/25/2017	\$10,224,225	P Company
H Bank	ending 2481	7/31/2017	\$14,744,692.31	S-Sense related
H Bank	ending 2481	7/31/2017	\$3,753,307.69	S-Sense related
H Bank	ending 2499	7/31/2017	\$12,638,307.69	S-Sense related
H Bank	ending 2499	7/31/2017	\$3,201,692.31	S-Sense related

B. The conspiracy fueled countless monetary transactions in proceed of the fraud.

Jeff Carpoff agrees that he knowingly engaged in and directed monetary transactions involving proceeds from the fraud conspiracy in amounts greater than \$10,000, and that he knew that those transactions were, in fact, derived from the fraud conspiracy in which he participated. Those transactions also occurred in the United States. Those transactions include, among others, those set forth in the below table:

///

///

///

///

///

///

///

///

///

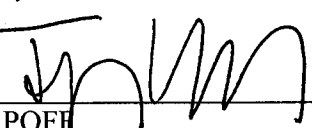
///

///

Approximate Date	Description
January 23, 2017	Deposit of a check (#298) for approximately \$1,648,350 from an H Bank account ending in 3202, to support the purchase of luxury and collector vehicles at auction.
February 27, 2017	Wire transfer of approximately \$100,406.10 from an H Bank account ending in 2416, to support the purchase of a private jet travel.
May 15, 2017	Deposit of a check (#315) for approximately \$49,795 from an H Bank account ending in 2416, to support the purchase of jewelry.
June 16, 2017	Wire transfer of approximately \$3,572,979.47 from a CTB Bank account ending in 3430, to support the purchase of real property in Lake Tahoe, California.
August 7, 2017	Wire transfer of approximately \$500,000 from an H Bank account ending in 2416, to co-conspirator Ronald Roach.
August 7, 2017	Wire transfer of approximately \$500,000 from an H Bank account ending in 2416, to co-conspirator Individual 3.
August 11, 2017	Wire transfer of approximately \$350,000 from an H Bank account ending in 2416, to co-conspirator Individual 6.
August 22, 2017	Wire transfer of approximately \$350,000 from an H Bank account ending in 2416, to co-conspirator Ryan Guidry.
August 23, 2017	Deposit of a check (#298) for approximately \$135,508.88 from an H Bank account ending in 3202, to support the purchase of a 2018 Bentley Continental.
November 24, 2017	Deposit of a check (#105) for approximately \$1,000,000 from a JPM Bank account ending in 2373, to support the purchase of a 2007 Ford Shelby Super Snake.
December 20, 2017	Wire transfer of approximately \$522,598.07 from a CTB Bank account ending in 2542, to support the purchase of real property in Martinez, California.
June 8, 2018	Wire transfer of approximately \$939,208.48 from a CTB Bank account ending in 2732, to support the purchase of real property in Scottsdale, Arizona.
July 3, 2018	Wire transfer of approximately \$782,949, from a CTB Bank account ending in 1916, to support the purchase of a private suite at a professional football stadium.
August 31, 2018	Wire transfer of approximately \$1,056,562.12 from a CTB Bank account ending in 2542, to support the purchase of real property in Lafayette, California.
December 14, 2018	Wire transfer of approximately \$350,000 from a CTB Bank account ending in 1916, to pay an internationally known rapper to perform at a DC Solar holiday party.

I have read and carefully reviewed the Factual Basis for Plea with my attorney. I agree that as it concerns my conduct it is correct. I also agree that if this matter proceeded to trial, the United States could establish each of the facts contained within the Factual Basis for Plea beyond a reasonable doubt, and that those facts satisfy the elements of the offense to which I am pleading guilty.

Dated: 1.22.20


JEFF CARPO
Defendant